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**AP US Exam Project Answer Key**

Multiple-Choice

*Note: All multiple choice questions were taken from the Kennedy test banks.*

1. A (Unit I)
2. E (Unit II)
3. D (Unit III)
4. E (Unit IV)
5. A (Unit V)
6. D (Unit VI)
7. E (Unit VII)
8. B (Unit VIII)
9. B (Unit IX)
10. C (Unit I)
11. E (Unit II)
12. A (Unit III)
13. E (Unit IV)
14. E (Unit V)
15. C (Unit VI)
16. A (Unit VII)
17. C (Unit VIII)
18. D (Unit IX)
19. A (Unit I)
20. C (Unit II)
21. A (Unit III)
22. A (Unit IV)
23. B (Unit V)
24. E (Unit VI)
25. B (Unit VII)
26. B (Unit VIII)
27. E (Unit IX)
28. D (Unit II)
29. E (Unit III)
30. D (Unit IV)
31. D (Unit V)
32. D (Unit VI)
33. D (Unit VII)
34. C (Unit VIII)
35. A (Unit IX)
36. B (Unit II)
37. C (Unit III)
38. E (Unit IV)
39. A (Unit V)
40. B (Unit VI)
41. C (Unit VII)
42. E (Unit VIII)
43. D (Unit IX)
44. C (Unit II)
45. B (Unit III)
46. B (Unit IV)
47. B (Unit V)
48. E (Unit VI)
49. B (Unit VII)
50. A (Unit VIII)
51. A (Unit IX)
52. D (Unit II)
53. A (Unit III)
54. A (Unit IV)
55. E (Unit V)
56. E (Unit VI)
57. A (Unit VII)
58. B (Unit VIII)
59. A (Unit IX)
60. D (Unit III)
61. A (Unit IV)
62. A (Unit V)
63. D (Unit VI)
64. E (Unit VII)
65. A (Unit VIII)
66. B (Unit IX)
67. A (Unit III)
68. E (Unit IV)
69. B (Unit V)
70. B (Unit VI)
71. B (Unit VII)
72. A (Unit VIII)
73. D (Unit IX)
74. D (Unit III)
75. E (Unit IV)
76. E (Unit V)
77. B (Unit VI)
78. D (Unit VII)
79. C (Unit VIII)
80. A (Unit IX)

Essay Questions Answers

1. (DBQ) *Because of the fact that there are numerous sources and not all of them may be used, the following information is the general guideline to how the answers can possibly be answered. Any of the following may be acceptable—*

* **(Source A)** Any mention of key Supreme Court cases like Brown v. Board of Education, as well as other cases they might have prior knowledge to like Brown v. Board II, lower court ruling of the case of Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus, Cooper v. Aaron, etc.
* Brown v. Education can be explained as the case where Chief Justice Earl Warren declared the doctrine of “separate but equal,” where separate education facilities were declared “inherently unequal.”
* Brown v. Board II can be described as the decree that schools systems ought to abolish the prejudiced, dual school systems.
* Cooper v. Aaron can be described as the decree that community violence does not justify delays in problems regarding desegregation.
* People can also mention that a woman named Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the Montgomery Bus system in Alabama and was arrested.
* It can be mentioned that these cases brought more recognition towards the issue of civil rights. Mentioning of how it helped the issue become more known amongst the American people may also be acceptable. Any mentioning of the start of radical change is also correct.
* **(Source B)** Can mention the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 was the largest public works project ever to be enacted and that the act allowed for 25 billion dollars to be used for the construction of 41,000 miles of interstate highways in a 20-year span. It can be mentioned that this changed the standard of living because it allowed people to transport between cities at a faster rate, brought Americans together, and made inner cities more diverse. It can also be mentioned that it served as a disadvantage in the sense that it resulted in an increasing amount of vehicle pollution and problems involving petroleum oil.
* **(Source C)** Mention of the Interstate Poem may be similar to that of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956. Any interpretation of the poem is fair game, but it should be along the lines of how transportation was like prior to the 1950s and vice versa.
* **(Source D)** Mention of the Sputnik I, how the USSR/Soviet Union/Russia launched it is fair game. Anyone “defining” what the Sputnik I may also receive points (an artificial satellite that was used to put into outer space in 1957 and crashed in 1958). Any mention of how this revolutionized astronomical technologies is fair game or mentioning of how, over time, the technology has gotten more advance.
* **(Source E)** The interview is a primary source. The source can be used to support a claim of how music has changed, going from jazz to rock-n-roll, etc. Mentioning of how music changed society and was known for being “radical” when first introduced because it may have sparked controversy (in terms of the dancing, the lyrics, the clothing artists would wear, etc.).
* Any mention of how television dramatically changed the lives of average American homes may also be deemed correct. People should note that before television, families gathered, communicated more, were more intimate, etc. Neighbors would also come by each others’ houses and mingle while listening to the radio together. Mention how after the invention of television, intimacy within the once-tightly-knitted families and communities decreased. Mentioning of how advertisements would later be a huge part in American history would solidify the former statement, and the person can even go into how it impacted later years in America by using propagandas, or advertisements used for political agendas.
  + **(Source G)** Source G is closely related with Source E and may be used as an example, or support to back up reasons based on the findings in Source E. Describing the ad and how it relates to television and the changes it caused are acceptable answers.
* **(Source F)** Source F may be used to talk about the rising power of females in American society. There can be several points talked about using this source:
  + Any mention of decrease in families
  + Any mention of higher percentage of single females and why (because they were focusing on careers and becoming successful, independent, women)
  + Any mention of percent increase in workforce because females had joined the male workforce, jacking up the employment rate
  + Any mention of how it later impacted future years. For example, the idea of the “cult of domesticity,” or the idea that women’s roles were housewives and caretakers were slowly shattering. It can also be mentioned that it caused people later on to speak out for womens’ rights, womens’ suffrage, or that it inspired notable figures to engage in the feminist cause, like Betty Freidan when she wrote The Feminine Mystique in 1963, where she talked about individual transformations and the images of women in modern society.
  + Any mention of how it eventually led to the second wave of feminism
  + Any mention of how the 1950s set a foundation for women to fight for a cause and would, in the later years, are bring about or being recognition to issues like gay rights, discrimination, abortion, etc.
* **(Source H)** Any mentioning of what is seen in the picture. Mentioning that it is Rosa Parks. Mentioning of what happened on the Montgomery bus, and how it incorporated into the Civil Rights movement starting in the 1960s (Look at Source A for more specific details for answering this question.)
* **(Source I)** Any mentioning of what message Eleanor Roosevelt was trying to convey in this excerpt (may have various answers, opinions, interpretations).

It is important that the person answered the question—how changes and new innovations in the 1950s changed America’s standard of living and how it is still used/enacted/discussed today. Any examples will strengthen the essay. It is also important for the second part of the question to be answered—how the time period became a stepping stone for later decades. A minimum of three to four sources should be used (though it might be recommended to have a minimum of four to five sources). It is also important that the person wrote down information that they had already known. The essay should reflect the person’s knowledge of the time period, its contents, and the impact. The sources should only back up the notion, not become it.

1. Provides an equal focus on each issue and discusses at least three of the following points from each event:

* **Whiskey Rebellion**
  + - Farmers who sold their wheat to produce whiskey were being taxed.
    - These taxes were an effort to pay back Alexander Hamilton’s national debt, which was enormous because of the recent revolution.
    - Farmers refused to pay the taxes that were severely impacting their income.
    - Farmers in the West and in PA were the most notable among them.
    - The army was sent to diffuse the problem and the rebellion failed, making the federal government seem even more powerful.
* **Virginia and Kentucky Resolution**
  + - They opposed the Alien and Sedition Acts.
    - The Alien and Seditions acts stated that people had to live in the US 14 years to become a citizen, the president could deport anyone who he felt was a threat, the president could deport a resident alien if their home country was at war with the U.S., and criticizing the government in a published document was punishable by law.
    - No other regions of the country supported the laws, but Republicans strongly supported the resolutions.
    - Provided a path for state’s right later on
* **Hartford Convention**
  + - Occurred during the war of 1812 after several trade restrictions had been imposed that were making New England port cities suffer
    - New England federalists met to discuss the restrictions.
    - Proposed amendments to the constitution that would limit the power of the federal government
    - Got rid of 3/5 compromise
    - Made a 2/3 majority in congress for admitting new states, declaring war, and making trade restrictions
    - No other parties strongly supported suggestions.
    - It leads to the breakdown of the Federalist party.
* **Nullification Crisis**
  + - Played on the ideas of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions
    - Southern states thought states should have a say in whether federal government laws are constitutional.
    - It opposed the protective tariffs passed by Jackson in 1828 and 1832, which sought to protect northern industries by enacting a national tariff.
    - The tariff indirectly led to rises in the cost of cotton and Britain stop importing cotton from the south, damaging their economy.
    - The compromise tariff of 1833 gradually reduced the tariff over a period of years, by which the South and federal government both claimed victory.

3. The following answers are acceptable—

* The Whigs began as the anti-Jackson/anti-VanBuren party.
* They favored the restoration of the national bank.
* They were against the annexation of Texas.
* In 1844, they officially favored a proposal to ban slavery in the territory newly acquired from Mexico but their candidate, Taylor was a big-time slave owner and made no promises to support this proposal.
* In 1852 they supported the Compromise of 1850 including the controversial fugitive slave law which forced Free states to return runaway slaves to their owners even though they were against slavery.

4. Early 1800s was an era of “separate spheres.”

* The idea that women should devote themselves to home and family (“cult of domesticity”)
* Men should do outside work, jobs, and politics.
* Although this was the view, women in the middle class HAD to work regardless of if they wanted to or not.
* Women obtained occupations such as teaching, writing, anti-slavery movement.

**EXAMPLE 1**

* An area of employment for women
* Teaching was a job available to middle-class women in the era.
* Public school system expanded, and there weren't enough men to fill up the teaching jobs.
* Single, educated women were happy to have a respectable way to earn a living.

**EXAMPLE 2**

* Another area of employment for women—
* Writing was a very secretive business for some women.
* Many successful female novelists in this period
* Harriet Beecher Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" published in 1850 (antislavery novel)

**EXAMPLE 3**

* Women had active roles in anti-slavery movement!
* Many northern women became actively involved in the anti-slavery movement.
* Sarah and Angelina Grimke first female anti-slavery lecturers in the USA.
* Their interest in the anti-slavery movement eventually led to the women's rights movement.

5. The following are all acceptable answers—

* Mention how the USSR was always shortly behind the U.S. in terms of global power, developing their own nuclear weapons two years ahead of predictions, and eventually developing the largest nuclear weapon known to man (the Czar Bomb).
* Mention events in which the USSR threatened to overtake the U.S. as the leading power such as the space race and the Cuban Missile Crisis.
* Mention overall challenges to the U.S. power such as the result of Vietnam or the lack of progress in Korea.

**Works Cited**

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